

1. (Twice amended) An isolated antibody which specifically binds to an antigenic molecule from an isolated human herpes virus <sup>[human]</sup>

wherein said isolated human herpes virus has the morphology of a human herpes virus and a double-stranded DNA genome of about 170 Kb,

wherein genomic DNA from said isolated human herpes virus comprises a [hybridizes under stringent conditions with] nucleic acid sequence of molecular clone ZVH14 (ATCC Accession No. 40,247); and

further wherein said antibody does not specifically bind to an antigenic molecule from <sup>[first nuclear and ... of]</sup>

- (a) Epstein-Barr virus;
- (b) human cytomegalovirus (CMV);
- (c) Herpes Simplex virus (HSV);
- (d) Varicella-Zoster virus (VZV); or
- (e) Herpes virus saimiri.

4. (Twice amended) A method of detecting in a biological sample an antibody that specifically binds an antigen from an isolated human herpes virus [in a biological sample], said method comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting the biological sample with [a] said human herpes virus antigen, under conditions such that the antibody will specifically bind to the human herpes virus antigen; whereby a complex is formed of antibody and human herpes virus antigen; and

(b) detecting the presence or the absence of the complex,

wherein said isolated human herpes virus has the morphology of a human herpes virus and a double-stranded DNA genome of about 170 Kb,

wherein genomic DNA from said isolated human herpes virus comprises a [hybridizes under stringent conditions with] nucleic acid sequence of molecular clone ZVH14 (ATCC Accession No. 40,247); and

Sub  
01

C1

C2  
contd.

new  
claim  
entirely independent  
no brackets